

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Number from the beginning, 739: No. 9 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, August 2, 1834.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

2d Class...High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton,
(LINCOLN COUNTY.)

On Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

CAPITAL \$5,000!
PRIZE \$5,000!

SCHEME:	
1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS is	\$5,000
1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is	3,000
1 " of 2,000 DOLLARS is	2,000
10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is	10,000
10 " of 500 DOLLARS is	5,000
10 " of 300 DOLLARS is	3,000
10 " of 200 DOLLARS is	2,000
20 " of 100 DOLLARS is	2,000
60 " of 50 DOLLARS is	3,000
100 " of 20 DOLLARS is	2,000
300 " of 10 DOLLARS is	3,000
20,000 " of 4 DOLLARS is	80,000

20,523 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw THREE. All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost \$40 00
And must draw nett 17 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$23, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$17, that being the amount of the \$4 prizes that each package must draw.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say
A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, \$23 00
" " 10 Halves, 11 50
" " 10 Quarters, 5 75

All Orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.
Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, July 12, 1834. Managers.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esq., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury. JAMES BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. if

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.
MATTHEW B. LOCKE.
June 21, 1834. if

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a homespun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.
JOHN I. MORRIS.
10*

July 5, 1834.

The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—
Another Tract of Land,
Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,
ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. if

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Jacob Corl, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

The Tract of Land
whereon the said Jacob Corl now resides, for cash.

HENRY HILL, Sen.,
July 4, 1834.—tds Trustee.

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-tainment at the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. ly

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—ly B. FRALEY.

TO JOURNEMEN HATTERS.

The Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Hatters, to whom he will give constant employ and liberal wages, if application be made soon to him, in Cabarrus County, six miles northwest of Concord.

ROSS JUSTICE.
N.B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for morality and industry.
July 12, 1834. 6t

Writing and Wrapping Paper,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N. C., A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE DEVOTED TO Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Mountain Sprout.

IN looking around in search of an eligible situation for the establishment of himself in business, with a reasonable prospect of receiving and imparting benefit by his labors, the attention of the Subscriber has been fixed on Morganton, the County-Town of Burke. He was swayed, in this choice, by the consideration that it is located in the heart of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, and inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal, and high-minded, who see the want and know how to appreciate the benefit to be derived, by themselves as well as their posterity, from the establishment of a Free Press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, What will be the political character of the paper? the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a liberal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary:—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in some instances, the practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unwholesome ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Sprout" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and some of the leaves of our *Sprout* shall be always tipped with such tidings of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative efforts, as will afford to its patrons "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

The Subscriber hopes that this first *Sprout* of a plant fatal to tyrants, that has ever attempted to rear its head within view of the Table Rock, will not be suffered to perish in the bud, but that it will receive such a degree of public care as will enable it to grow into a great tree, spreading its branches and shedding its leaves from the Atlantic even unto the great river, the river Mississippi.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Sprout" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enroll their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.
July 19, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 5th and 6th days of August next, at the late dwelling-house of Isaac Callaway, dec'd., the following Property:

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture;
The Stock of all kinds;
A Wagon, and a sett of Smith's Tools.

ALSO,

10 Likely Negroes,
Consisting of men, women, and children, all of the likeliest kind.

All the above will be sold on a liberal credit.

All persons holding claims against said Estate are requested to present them, as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
RICHARD STOKER, Executor.
JOHN CALLAWAY, Attors.
Montgomery Co., July 19, 1834.—3*

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 29.]
AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less value, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold and silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of said deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver, one half of one per centum advance: Provided, That no reduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to secure a conformity of said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the standard herebefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall thereafter be disqualified to hold their respective offices: Provided, That in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposit, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery, and until July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: June 28th, 1834. ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 30.]
AN ACT regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins within the United States.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coin shall pass as current as money within the United States, and be received in all payments by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, at not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of twenty carats, three grains and seven-sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this Act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make a report thereof to Congress.

Approved: June 29th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 31.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the Customhouse from Magnolia, to St. Marks, in Florida.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the Customhouse, now established at Magnolia on the St. Mark's river in Florida, to the town of St. Mark's, or some other point on St. Mark's harbor, which may be deemed suitable, when, in his judgment, the public interest and convenience may require it, and after the removal aforesaid, the office of Surveyor, at St. Marks, shall be abolished.

[PUBLIC, No. 32.]
AN ACT to attach the Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri, to the Territory of Michigan.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of the United States bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, on the south by the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of said State to the Missouri river; and on the southwest and west by the Missouri river and the white Earth river, filling the Missouri river and the white Earth river, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, in all respects, as the other citizens of Michigan Territory.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 33.]

AN ACT for the benefit of the City of Washington.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress

assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any unexpended money in the Treasury, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in quarterly installments, for one year from the passage of this act, to the Mayor of the city of Washington, to be applied under the direction and authority of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, to extinguish so much of the interest annually accruing on their public debt.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 34.]

AN ACT to enable the President to make an arrangement with the Government of France in relation to certain French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, and their families.

Whereas certain French seamen were unfortunately killed and others wounded, by firing a salute from the American Frigate United States, in the harbor of Toulon, on the first day of May last, and whereas it is proper to manifest the sensibility, with which the disastrous accident is viewed by the Government of the United States, therefore

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into an arrangement with the Government of France for the payment of an annual sum of twice the amount receivable by the navy pensioners of the same, on a similar class of the wounded who survive, and to such relatives of those who were unhappily killed as aforesaid, as the President may deem it expedient to include in this provision, which said sum shall be paid on the earliest day practicable after the proposed arrangement shall be concluded, and on the same day in each year thereafter during the respective lives of the persons to whom granted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum of money sufficient to enable the President to carry the aforesaid arrangement into effect be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 35.]

AN ACT to authorize the correction of erroneous sections of land granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing the Michigan road.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana be, and hereby is, authorized to select other lands in lieu of sections numbered eighteen and twenty-nine, and fractional sections numbered thirty-two, in township thirty-seven north, of range one, east, heretofore selected, to be applied to the construction of the Michigan road in Indiana; the selections authorized by this Act to be made on any unsold land, within the district where the above mentioned lands lie, and shall be applied to the same object, and the first named selections are hereby declared void and of no effect.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 36.]

AN ACT limiting the time of advertising the sales of the public lands.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the President of the United States, shall be advertised for a period of not less than three, nor more than six, months prior to the day of sale, anything in any law heretofore enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 37.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unexpended money in the Treasury, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz.

For piers at the entrance of Kennebeck river, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at the mouth of Merrimack river, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the preservation of Plymouth beach, two thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river, six thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracoke River, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river below Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of St. Mark's river and harbor, Florida, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois, two thousand eight hundred and one dollars.

For the piers at La Plaineaux bay, Michigan, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For improving the navigation of Red river, fifty thousand dollars.

For carrying on the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For filling up and securing a beach in the south end of the bank at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, three thousand and forty-five dollars.

For improving the harbor of Mobile, in removing the bar at the entrance of the harbor called the Chinese Pass, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the river Savannah, in removing the obstructions in said river from the city of Savannah to its mouth, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing and securing the works at Oswego harbor, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements of Big Lake bay, New York, on the present plan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Genesee river, New York, on the present plan, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements of Black Rock harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Buffalo, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements at Dunkirk harbor, New York, four thousand dollars.

For securing the western France's Isle, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing and securing the works at Cleveland harbor, Ohio, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

For repairing and securing the works at Canton, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For securing the works at Black river, Ohio, five thousand dollars.
For extending and securing the works at Hiram river, Ohio, six thousand seven hundred dollars.
For continuing the improvements at Ashland Creek, Ohio, five thousand dollars.
For defraying the expense of surveys pursuant to the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including arrangements for eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twenty-nine thousand dollars, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to geological and mineralogical surveys and researches.
To rebuild the monument on Bear's ledge, Penobscot Bay, four thousand six hundred dollars.
For the continuation of the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department.
Approved: June 29, 1834.

(PUBLIC, No. 29.)
AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury:
For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.
For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation and postage, eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty cents.
For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, carts, and fences, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars and ninety-six cents.
For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred dollars.
For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars.
For models for the department of engineering, eight hundred dollars.
For models for the drawing department, apparatus, and other agencies for the department of chemistry, and repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, one thousand one hundred and seven dollars.
For the departments of mineralogy, artillery, and sword exercises, one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.
For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-two cents.
For completing the outbuildings and culvert attached to the old barracks, one thousand and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.
For miscellaneous items, and incidental expenses of the Military Academy, one thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-seven cents.
For the erection of a building for military and other exercises, in winter, in addition to six thousand dollars appropriated last session, fourteen thousand dollars.
For pay of the officers, cadets, and musicians, and subsistence of officers and cadets, ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars.
For forage of officers, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
For clothing for servants of officers, three hundred and thirty dollars.
2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to cause such transfers to be made from specific heads of appropriation for the Military Academy as may be necessary to enable the accounting officer to settle the accounts of Lt. Col. H. Thayer, late superintendent for expenses incurred in procuring philosophical apparatus for said Academy under an order of the War Department in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.
Approved: 29th June, 1834.

(PUBLIC, No. 30.)
AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, viz:
To carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Seminoles, of the ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, viz:
To pay for improvements relinquished to the United States by the first article, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars.
To defray the expense of investigating claims against the Seminoles for property alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by them, and of liquidating such as may be satisfactorily established, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Cherokees, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
For support of blacksmiths, of a wheelwright and wagon maker and their establishments, and the purchase of corn mills, under the fourth article, eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Cherokees, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
For support of a blacksmith, wheelwright or wagon maker, and their establishments, and for the purchase of corn and saw mills, under the fifth article, three thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.
For education, one thousand dollars.
To pay for improvements abandoned, under the sixth article, three thousand eight hundred and one dollar and fifty-eight cents.
To pay the expense of appraising these improvements, five hundred dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Quapaws, of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
To pay for such implements of agriculture, rifles, blankets, and other articles stipulated to be furnished in the third article, five thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents.
For support of a farmer, six hundred dollars.
For education, one thousand dollars.
For support of a blacksmith and his establishment, one thousand twenty-five dollars.
For the payment of debts of the Quapaws, under the fourth article, four thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
For pay of laborers, one thousand dollars.
For payment of the limited annuity, two thousand dollars.
For pay of an interpreter, by the sixth article, three hundred dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Appalachicola, of thirteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
For payment of reservations to be surrendered, under the fourth article of each of the treaties, six thousand dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Oneas and Shawnees, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
For education, under the fourth article, five hundred dollars.
For support of a farmer and the erection of a mill, under the fifth article, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.
For purchase of stock, under the sixth article, one thousand dollars.
For payment for merchandise, under the ninth article, one thousand dollars.
To carry into effect the treaty with the Pawnees of Oklahoma, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz:
For support of the annuity, provided for in third article, six thousand six hundred dollars.
For purchase of agricultural implements, under the fourth article, two thousand dollars.
For education, under the fifth article, one thousand

dollars.
For support of blacksmiths and their establishments, under the sixth article, two thousand dollars.
For the support of a farmer, under the seventh article, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For the purchase of stock, under the eighth article, one thousand dollars.
For the erection of a mill, under the ninth article, one thousand dollars.
For the purchase of corn and saw mills, under the tenth article, one thousand dollars.
For the purchase of a house and lot at Prairie du Chien, for the use of the agency at that place, two thousand five hundred dollars.
To complete the surveys of the Kickapoo reservation, under the twelfth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars.
To complete the north line of the Osage reservation, under the second article of the treaty of second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars.
To complete the north line of the Kansas reservation, under the second article of the treaty of third June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars.
To cover the excess of expenditure over the appropriation for running the lines under the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, and others, of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars, and sixty-one cents.
To locate reservations under the fifth article of the treaty with the Winnebagoes of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred dollars.
To defray the expense of locating reservations, under the treaty with the Choctaws, of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand five hundred dollars.
To pay for improvements relinquished by the Chippewas, under the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.
To pay for improvements relinquished by the Cherokees who have emigrated, under the eighth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents.
For the balance of expenses of the Chickasaws, who explored the country west of the Mississippi, in eighteen hundred and thirty, and eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars, and fifty-six cents.
To pay expenses incurred by the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, in collecting Indians to attend the treaties at Rock Island, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and in effecting the capture of Black Hawk and the Prophet, six hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-four cents.
To pay the expenses of a delegation of New-York Indians in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, four thousand five hundred dollars.
To pay for three thousand and fifty bushels of corn for the Choctaws, "who were suffering for want of food," three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.
To pay for one thousand bushels of corn, purchased for the relief of the Osages, one thousand dollars.
To pay balances ascertained to be due by the Second Auditor for capitulation money, provisions &c., under the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, with the Creeks, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and twelve cents.
To compensate the Western Cherokees for stock destroyed by the Seminoles, under the fifth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand and forty-three dollars.
To defray the expenses incurred in holding treaties with the Pawnees, Ottobas, and Missouries, and the general treaty of peace, and councils with the Osages, and Kickapoes, six thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.
That the Secretary of War ascertain the amount paid by Joseph M. Street, and Stephen W. Kearney for attorney fees in defending a suit or suits brought against them for acts done in performance of their official duties by Jean Brunette, not to exceed four hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
For expense of surveys and making certain lines in the Creek and Cherokee country, by order of the Commissioners under the treaties with said tribes of Indians, of the fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.
For improvements abandoned on ceded lands under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.
For refunding to Colonel Pierre Minard, six hundred and eighty-one dollars, eighty-two cents, for that sum advanced by him to the Commissioners for holding treaties with the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottowas and Rotawatonias.
For expenses of thirteen delegates from the Eastern Cherokees, five thousand six hundred dollars.
For the expenses of five delegates from the Western Cherokees, two thousand six hundred dollars.
For the purchase of a house and lot at Prairie du Chien, for the use of the agency at that place, two thousand five hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHARACTER OF A GOOD WIFE.
The good wife is one, who, ever mindful of the solemn contract which she hath entered into, is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, constant, and faithful to her husband. Chaste, pure, and unblemished, in every thought word and deed: she is humble and modest from reason and conviction, submissive from choice, by love and tenderness, what she acquires by love and tenderness, she preserves by prudence and discretion: she makes it her business to serve, and her pleasure to oblige her husband; conscious that every thing that promotes his happiness, must in the end, contribute to her own; her tenderness relieves his cares, her affection softens his distress, her good sense, "with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the way of her household and eneth not the bread of idleness: her children rise up and call her blessed: her husband also, and he praiseth her." As a good and pious christian, she looks up with an eye of gratitude to the great dispenser and disposer of all things, to the husband of the window, and father of the faithful, entreating his divine favor and assistance in this and every other moral and religious duty, well satisfied that if she duly and punctually discharges her several offices in this life, she shall be blessed and rewarded for it in another. "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S NOTION.

MONSIEUR TONSON'S COME AGAIN.

Major Jack Downing, who was invited by the Whigs of the third Congressional District in Philadelphia to participate in the celebration of the 4th July, sent the following letter, with his reasons for declining the invitation.—
Some people pretend to consider the Major's letters nonsensical, but we have never yet seen one that did not contain much good sense, though expressed in his peculiar, old-fashioned way.
We agree entirely with him in the notion, that it is much better for the people, that the President of the United States, "and his folks," and the President of the Bank, and "his folks," should not be too thick with each other. For if they were all leagued together, the people would be in much more danger than they are with the two parties opposed and watching each other's movements.
Our readers will remember that General Jackson's halloo against the Bank, did not begin until it refused to be an instrument in his hands for party purposes; but as soon as it refused to "whistle the same tune about glory," that "his folks" whistled, he determined to crush the old-time monster.—Ed. W. Case.
WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1834.
Gentlemen—I've just got your letter that you sent to the care of my old friend Mr. Downey, up there in New York for me, inviting me to get dinner with you on the 4th of July.
Well now, this is really kind in all on ye, and I am right down stickin' proud on't—and if I wasn't

so busy here in putting things to rights, arter sich a tug as all on us have had, I'd grouse my boots and start right off, and be with you by dinner time, and thank you for your kind invitation, and eat a good dinner in the bargain—but I can't get off from here no how, and another thing, I partly promised to jink a few folks here in eating some ginger bread, and takin a glass of switchell, with a little New England in it, in the House of Representatives, on Independence day, as Congress will be all off then, and there haint been a mite of Independence in that ere Hall for a good spell now.
I feel desperate grateful to you for the kind manner you have invited me to jine you in Philadelphia—and seen that I can't go myself, I would like to send you a sentiment as you request, but I can't do nothing at that business, for all my sentiments are, as you know, play long stories, and it would never do to keep folks waitin to hear one afore drinkin to it.
There is one thing tho'—if any on ye can put it into short meter, I would like it—and that is, consarnin this pesky dispute betwixt the General and his folks, and Squire Biddle and his folks. I have had a notion all along ever since this war began, that though it would be better if things had gone on accordin to law, and peaceable as afore, yet as things go now-a-days, its a play deal better for the people, than if the Squire and the General, and all their folks, (Cabinet & Directors) had been all the while shakin hands, and chinkin pockets and purses together, and goin snicks.
My notion is, that the people's interest don't suffer inch as much when folks in office and their friends are all the while growling and grumbling agin them who have the keeping of the people's money-lugs—as when public office-holders and public money-holders are all the while scrachin each other's elbows, and all on 'em whistlin the same tune about glory and spoils, and sich like.
If any one don't understand the nature of this notion, he best look at the Post Office accounts, and the Treasury accounts in the pet Banks—and if that don't give him any light, I would like to tell him a story about an old farmer of my acquaintance, who used to send his grain to mill, and about his getting less and less meal back every time, and he never knew the cause on't, till one day he passed into the mill himself, and there he sees his man and the miller as cozy as two mill stones, drinking mint juleps together.
But I haint got time to tell the whole on't now, and if I had, I would have no room to tell you and all the folks in Philadelphia, that I am their true friend and fellow citizen.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHARACTER OF A GOOD WIFE.
The good wife is one, who, ever mindful of the solemn contract which she hath entered into, is strictly and conscientiously virtuous, constant, and faithful to her husband. Chaste, pure, and unblemished, in every thought word and deed: she is humble and modest from reason and conviction, submissive from choice, by love and tenderness, what she acquires by love and tenderness, she preserves by prudence and discretion: she makes it her business to serve, and her pleasure to oblige her husband; conscious that every thing that promotes his happiness, must in the end, contribute to her own; her tenderness relieves his cares, her affection softens his distress, her good sense, "with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the way of her household and eneth not the bread of idleness: her children rise up and call her blessed: her husband also, and he praiseth her." As a good and pious christian, she looks up with an eye of gratitude to the great dispenser and disposer of all things, to the husband of the window, and father of the faithful, entreating his divine favor and assistance in this and every other moral and religious duty, well satisfied that if she duly and punctually discharges her several offices in this life, she shall be blessed and rewarded for it in another. "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

The Bible the Young Man's Guide.—We have received a neat little volume, published by T. W. Utstick, Philadelphia, at the request of the Young Men of the Baptist Church, in that city—comprising a sermon delivered before the Young Men of the Philadelphia Institute, March 16, 1834. The subject chosen for this discourse is, "The Bible the Young Man's Guide"—the text from Proverbs vi. 23: "For the commandment is a lamp, and the law is light, and proofs of instruction are the way of life." This sermon contains many excellent precepts, designed to be useful to the young, and some passages bear the impress of superior talent—and are written in a style of uncommon beauty. The following passage forcibly exhibits the worthlessness of knowledge, when not connected with high-toned morality.—Boston Journal.
"When we visit the classic, but profaned ruins of Athens and Rome, and ask the page of history, where is the freedom immortalized by the thrilling rhetoric of Demosthenes, and the polished orations of Cicero? The answer will be knowledge became prodigal, and liberty departed; or sunk into exile, proud Greece, therefore, and imperial Rome, held their empyrean and distinction only as they bowed before the altar of morality. The achievements of knowledge truly are great and marvellous.—Knowledge has transformed the ocean into the highway of nations. It has made steam, wind, wave, heat and cold minister to the comforts and elegancies of life. It has made the rough, insensible marble speak and breathe. It has made the pencil of Raphael give body and soul to color, light and shade. It has enabled the magnet, the mysterious polarity of the loadstone, to conduct man over the trackless bosom of the deep, to the islands of the sea; while by the glass, it has introduced astonished man to the grandeur of a thousand worlds. It has ranged the earth, dove into the sea, and stretched its hand to the heavens. And then, for the want of moral ballast—the temper of the Gospel in the soul—it has maddened the mind, inflated the brain, poisoned the heart, and turned man back to ignorance; or sunk him down into worse than Pagan idolatry."
We also extract a portion of the author's remarks on Infidelity.—
"In this address considerable has been said about infidel principles. The number fully of this sentiment, or who are tainted with it, in this country, is fearfully large; much more so than is generally known. The poison is getting deep root in the minds of our youth. Females are not excepted."

Frozen and steeled must the bosom of that female be who can drink at such a fountain;—a fountain which has contaminated her richest joys, and in too many instances, filled the cup of her life with the very dregs of misery, shame, and death. I look upon the increase of these sentiments, as the increase of blasting, and mildew, and wo. The mere belief in present benefits and sufferings are poor and insufficient encouragements to virtue on the one hand, and checks to vice on the other, to hold back the proud and lascivious ragings of human appetites; or stimulate to deeds of genuine goodness. But these are all the system offers. Infidelity is the root of all other evils; trust in and reliance on God, are the only efficient remedies."

How to Walk on the Water.—Mr. Kent's (of Glasgow) recent invention of a machine by which he walks or moves along on the water at the rate of three miles per hour, has produced the announcement of another novelty of the same description, but which seems more extensively useful. The inventor terms it an aquatic sledge. It is thus described:

"Mr. Buder, Counsellor of Mines at Munich, in Bavaria, some years ago invented what he termed an aquatic sledge, constructed on such a principle that it might be impelled and guided on the water by the rider himself, without any other aid. The first public experiment was made with this machine on the 29th of August, before the royal family, at Nymphenburg with complete success. It is described as consisting of two hollow canoes or pontoons eight feet long, made of sheet copper, closed on all sides, joined to each other in parallel directions at the distance of six feet by a light wooden frame. Thus joined, they support a seat resembling an arm chair, in which the rider is seated, and impels and steers the sledge by treading two large pedals before him: each of these pedals is connected with a paddle fixed perpendicularly in the interval between the two pontoons; in front of the seat stands a small table on which may be read, write, draw, or eat and drink. His hands being at perfect liberty he may even play an instrument, load and fire a gun, or do whatever he pleases. Behind the seat is a leather bag, to hold any thing he may want in his excursion. It is evident that this machine must be admirably calculated for taking sketches of aquatic scenery, as also for the diversion of shooting waterfalls, in which case the sportsman conceals himself behind a slight screen of branches or rushes, so as to approach the birds unperceived. This vehicle is far safer than a common boat, the centre of gravity being constantly in the middle of a very broad base; a circumference which renders upsetting, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is moreover so constructed, that it may be taken to pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, and put together in a very short time."—Court Journal.

POLITICAL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of July 28.

IMPORTANT—BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Monday last, contains two highly interesting letters in relation to the commercial community. The first letter is signed by a Committee appointed at a meeting of merchants and other citizens interested in Commerce, and is addressed to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States. It sets forth that "a large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the bank in the differences existing between the Executive Government and that Institution." They say further:
So long as Congress continued in session, it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of Finance, which were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definitive action of the National Legislature—but disappointed in this expectation, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the U. States Bank in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant and increasing beyond all example, can and ought to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country—and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.
The Committee go on to state that "in the increased necessity for a National Bank, their latter experience confirms their former opinions," and conclude with an earnest call upon the Directors of the institution to extend their loans, at such places, to such amounts, and in such a manner as must effectually restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence. We annex the reply of the Bank. It is just such a statement as might have been expected from the able, patriotic and prudent conductors of that institution:
PHILADELPHIA,
Bank of the U. States, July 11, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst. which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.
The general subject of which it treats, has, as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past, the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.
The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community, and they confidently trusted that the National Legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating their inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance.
To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible. They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country, and they deem it not merely a duty, but a gratification, to interpose wherever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly on the 27th ult. when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country the Board appointed a Committee to consider the new duties which in that event might devolve upon

the Bank, and their report was this day adopted. That report contemplates two objects: The first is to put an immediate end to all the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed, a measure which was forthwith adopted—the second regard the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy.—The long experience, and the sagacity in business for which so many of you, gentlemen, are distinguished, will, I think, readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from five to ten millions of dollars might be productive of great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public; and that the more prudent course of expansion if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously and gently, at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy, the Board are well disposed—and they will proceed to the consideration of your views with every disposition to concur in them, so far as the state of the Institution and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the honor to be, Respectfully yours,
N. BIDDLE, President.

To Messrs. James Brown and others.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY: AUGUST 2, 1834.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the pupils in this institution, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. Although the weather was excessively warm, the examination was unusually well attended by the parents of the pupils, and by other ladies and gentlemen, all of whom appeared to be more than gratified at the proficiency of those interesting objects of parental solicitude.
The exercises were closed on Tuesday evening with vocal and instrumental music; and while the feelings of all present were thus attuned to gentleness and harmony by the "concord of sweet sounds," medals were presented, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, in the name of the Precceptor and Precceptores, to three young ladies, who had gone through their academical course. The presentation was accompanied with a short, but appropriate and feeling address, which terminated the exercises.
We have neither a taste nor a talent for that sort of encomium commonly called puffery; but if we possess both, we have too much esteem for the gentleman and his lady who conduct the Academy, to make a show of those qualities at their expense. Let it therefore suffice, for us at least, to remark that we have witnessed many examinations in schools and colleges, yet we can truly say, without affectation of feeling, (for the very name of an examination always carries a sort of panic to our heart),—
Quaque ipse miseriam vidi et quorum pars magna fu-
—but never did we witness one which, in its sphere, reflected more credit on the teachers and the scholars.
It is in this Town and vicinity, who would consult either their pecuniary interest, or the advancement of their children, or the satisfaction and advantage of being present to supervise them, should use some efforts to enjoy a continuation of the services of Mrs. and Mrs. Cottrell.
It is better to patronize, liberally, a good school at home, than to incur the greater expense of sending our children abroad, whereby we shall be deprived of the comfort of being with them in sickness and sorrow.

A writer in the last "Miner and Farmer Journal," who signs himself "No Aristocrat," has taken a high dudgeon a few remarks we made in our paper of the 19th July, relative to the two meetings held at Charlotte on the 7th.
We said not a word about the personal character of any one at either meeting, because we knew that both contained men of much personal respectability, and because, in these times of Executive encroachments upon public liberty, we look less to men than principles. And surely they who patronize that filthy paper at the City of Washington, the Globe, that is hired to do down not only individuals, but whole communities who are opposed to the infallible fountain of profit, have of all men in the world, the least right to complain of the conduct of a political opponent, who resorts to no less abuse of private character, but relies upon truth and reason to sustain a just cause. We neither know nor care who this is, who arrogantly styles his manuscripting party republicans, and himself "No Aristocrat but a friend to Democracy."

One thing, however, is very certain; the colour of his whole effusion, and his learned allusion to the doctrine of Phrenology, assure us that he has enjoyed better opportunities to learn how to cure the "natural body, than to reform a disordered body politic. But were we to judge by the specimen he has given of his intellectual ability, we should say that the bump of mental acuteness must be very small on his pate; and we feel that if he has had many patients, the hills of mortality in Mecklenburg might show many proofs of the fall development of the organ of destructiveness on the "capital of his spinal column."
Possibly, however, he may be more expert at compounding pills, powders, and politeness, than political essays; if so, we would advise him to renounce politics and addict himself wholly to the pestle and mortar and the spatula.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

There is an old and very wise saying that "ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS." It is, not, therefore, by a man's professions or promises, that he is entitled to any credit, but by his acts. And he who does a good act, or abstains from a bad one, contrary to his avowed intention, is more meritorious than he who promises to do a good act, but neglects the fulfilment.
The common sense of all mankind will readily assent to this position; but if any one should doubt its truth, let him turn to that Book that never errs, and he will there find it written, that a certain man told his two sons to go work in his vineyard; one promised to do it and did not; the other refused to obey, but afterwards repented and went.
The latter was said to have done "the will of his Father."

Now, let us apply the rule to Gen. Jackson. We have seen that he promised, positively, to reform all abuses in the General Government, and to retrench the expenses; and we have seen him break these promises, by encouraging an increase of expenditures, and by countenancing the grossest misconduct in his officers as he calls them.

The example of the Postmaster General's case is a striking one.

When the former Postmaster General, Judge McLean of Ohio, was in office, he managed the affairs of the Department so well that he always had a large sum left after paying all its expenditures.

When Gen. Jackson was elected President, he introduced a system, unknown to all former Presidents, of turning out all officers who were opposed to his election, and putting his friends in their places. Mr. McLean was no honest to be instrumental in dismissing faithful Postmasters; but he was so popular that the President was afraid to discharge him entirely from the public service; he, therefore, made him a Judge, and put in his place Mr. William T. Barry, who has carried the proscriptive system into effect, and in five years has got his Department in debt nearly a MILLION OF DOLLARS!

Is this "the searching operation," and the retrenchment, and the reform, that the President spoke of in his inaugural address?

Before the General was elected, but after he was named as a candidate, he wrote a letter to the Legislature of Tennessee resigning his seat in the Senate, and pointing out certain abuses that existed in the administration of the General Government, and which ought to be reformed. Below we give an extract, and opposite to it, the manner in which the President carried into effect that part of his reform.

PRECEPT.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's letter to the Legislature of Tennessee; dated 7th October, 1825:

"If important appointments continue to devolve upon the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional Sovereignty, and where tyranny may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency."

PRACTICE.

Members of Congress appointed to office by Gen. Jackson, since his election, being more than were appointed by ALL OTHER PRESIDENTS since the formation of the Constitution:

Senators.
Wm. Finley.
Martin Van Buren.
John Forsyth.
William W. Wilkins.
John H. Eaton.
John M. Berrien.
Louis McLane.
John Chandler.
Thomas H. Williams.
David J. Baker.
Edward Livingston.
Levi Woodbury.
Mahlon Dickerson.
Powhatan Ellis.—15.

Representatives.
Levi T.
John W. Campbell.
Francis Pickens.
Robert S. Garnett.
George W. Crump.
E. F. Tamm.
John Findlay.
Samuel D. Ingham.
George W. Owen.
Thomas P. Moore.
Wm. C. Rives.
Selah R. Hobbs.
Jerome Johnston.
John G. Stover.
John Randolph.
Philip P. Barbour.
James W. Biddle.
Thomas Erwin.
James Buchanan.
Charles G. Dewitt.
Nathan Craig.
Nicholas D. Coleman.
Andrew Stevenson.
John Anderson.—26.

Senators, 15.
Representatives, 26.
Total, 41.

There are, we may suppose, some forty or fifty more looking after similar appointments.

Now, we do not mean to argue that members of Congress ought to be entirely precluded from offices; nor do we find fault with all the appointments in the long list above. There are a number of honorable men on the list, and among them, a gentleman from this State, who, in company with several others, was dismissed from the Cabinet three years ago, because their families would not associate with the family of a certain favorite of the President.

But Gen. Jackson induced the People to believe that if he were elected he would put a stop to such appointments, and he gave his reasons in such language as had a powerful effect in his favor. Let it be remembered that, when that letter was written, the whole country was in an uproar because Mr. Adams had appointed one member of Congress to an office in his Cabinet. It was said that Henry Clay sold his support to J. Q. Adams, to be made Secretary of State. Gen. Jackson himself, made the charge, and it was this very appointment that the General alluded to in the letter quoted above.

But, reader, mark the end. Gen. Jackson was elected in 1828, and, in the very teeth of his declarations, he proceeded at once to make "corruption the order of the day," by appointing THREE members of Congress as officers in his Cabinet; and he has continued to carry out this practice until he has made out the long list above!

The circumstances under which Mr. Stevenson was nominated by the President, cannot but surprise those who recollect how much General Jackson harped upon Mr. Clay's appointment by Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House when he was appointed, and so was Mr. Stevenson when he was nominated. And the latter gentleman had been confidentially informed, by the President, fourteen months beforehand, of the intention to appoint him. Yet he continued to keep his seat as Speaker, and use his influence in promoting the President's schemes!

Yet, in the face of all these gross inconsistencies on the part of Gen. Jackson, there are many who still cling to him, and even have the assurance to say that these are republicans who do not hurrah for this man who has prostrated every principle but slavish devotion to himself! Save us from such republicanism!

What can expel the impudence of the collared men, in asserting that they alone who support Jackson in every thing are true republicans?

These men must think that the People are fools, and that they cannot understand the difference between names and things.

If Jackson men—we mean those who stick to him right or wrong, as some do, and justify all his measures—such men as these are republicans, then, verily,

republican does not mean what it did when the republicans threw the tea into the sea at Boston: when another set of Republicans in our own old Mecklenburg bravely declared their independence of the British Crown; and when the Republican Delegates, in Congress assembled, in 1776, proclaimed to the world the freedom and independence of the United States.

Then, a Republican was one who was in favor of free government, where the People, and not their servants, might rule. Then, they only were considered republicans who were in favor of constitutional government, formed by the consent of the People, and opposed to the arbitrary sway of one man, or set of men.

These were then the true republicans; and they likewise had another name—they were called Whigs. There was another party in the country, who insisted that the King and his favorite Ministers, or Cabinet, ought to be obeyed in all things.

This party would even quote scripture to prove that the KING had a divine right to govern, and that the PEOPLE WERE BOUND TO SUBMIT. This was the Tory party.

Now, we would seriously ask where is the difference between unlimited submission to a man called a King, with a parcel of tools about him, called his Ministry, and implicit acquiescence in all the acts of a man called President, surrounded by a set of knaves, known as the Kitchen Cabinet?

If there be any difference in principle, we should like for some of the Simon Pures to explain it to us.

Far be it from us to insinuate, even the most remotely, that the whole of the party that still supports Jackson, is influenced by impure motives. We know that the great mass of every party, composed, as they all are, of free people, act from honest motives. But we are equally as confident, and do not hesitate to declare our own belief, that most of the leading papers, and of the leading politicians, who still support Gen. Jackson, are influenced by a thirst for offices and salaries more than by a love of the Constitution. If we are asked why we entertain this belief? We reply, because we have seen these men, at different times, glorifying Gen. Jackson for the most opposite measures; or if he does any thing, as he sometimes has, too glaringly inconsistent even for them to justify, they will readily find some palliation. One day he is praised for voting a small appropriation for internal improvement, the next he is extolled, or at least defended, by the same men, for approving of an appropriation of nearly a million of dollars! They claim him as the firm friend of State Rights, and in the same breath justify and defend his Proclamation, that went to wrench all power from the States, and his Protest, that went still further, and claimed powers for the President himself, unknown to the Constitution, and far greater than the Kings of England or of France have a right to exercise.

How is it possible that any Administration, can act upon fixed and steady principles, which is so constantly changing? Look at the members of the different Cabinets that have been about the President, and you will find "all sorts" of politicians, Tariff men, and Free Trade men; Bank men, and anti-Bank men; professed State Rights men, and real Consolidationists; avowed Federalists, and pretending Republicans. No matter what are the political principles of the man, if he will only support Jackson in all things he is sure to get his reward. This system, adopted for the first time by President Jackson, has well nigh banished all regard for those principles that were cherished by his republican predecessors.

He has accomplished what he advised the venerable Monroe to do—he has exterminated party: that is, he has exterminated that salutary distinction based upon principles, and has raised up in its stead the odious and dangerous standard of man-worship.

Our Constitution cannot long endure such a state of things: we must bring back the government to its true principles, and that speedily, or we shall soon sink, in the way of all other corrupt republics, to a frightful despotism.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We see, in the Southern papers, that Louisiana, the State where General Jackson acquired the renown which placed him where he now is, and a State that has heretofore supported him with zeal, has at last given him up. Louisiana has stood much from her favorite Hero, but she could not stand his continued outrages against republicanism and the Constitution.—She has elected a Governor and other officers who are opposed to Jackson.

Old Virginia too, has resumed her republican character.

The Congressional District which Mr. Speaker Stevenson misrepresented, has just elected in his place, Mr. John Robertson, a thorough State rights republican. This District includes the City of Richmond, where Jacksonism was triumphant, until the people found out that Jacksonism and Republicanism were very different things. Whenever the people hear the truth, and receive light upon the state of our political affairs, the party in power, meets with reproof and defeat.

It is a good sign—it shows that the people are not corrupt, but that they will still cling to the Constitution where they are not deceived by the richly paid officeholders, whose interest it is to persuade them that the President is doing more for the country than he is for those who support him and his pet.

The Newbern Spectator, a paper conducted with equal ability and liberality, speaking of Candidates for the Legislature, makes the following sensible, and appropriate remarks. If every newspaper in North Carolina would speak out in the same decided and liberal tone the State would soon emerge from the lethargy that covers her like a spell.

"Above all things, let it be ascertained that they are decidedly in favor of Internal Improvements; not the improvement of this creek or that river, but of the whole state,—and that they will use every exertion to hasten their commencement. It is also absolutely necessary that candidates should be favourable to the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Justice demands it, the welfare of the state demands it.—Let the Convention Question, therefore, be immediately decided; first, by electing only such members to the Legislature as are in favor of it, then by decisive legislative action on the subject. We have already suffered too much from prostration, the offspring of ignorance and petty sectional jealousy. Its fruits are seen in our general condition; in the migration of hundreds of our most enterprising and valuable citizens; in the unprosperous circumstances of a majority of those who remain."

UNITED STATES BANK.

Our readers will find in another column, a correspondence between a committee of New York business men and the President of the Bank, by which it ap-

pears that the Bank will extend its loans again, and thereby relieve much of the embarrassment in the country.

This the Bank has been enabled to do, by its large importations of specie from Europe within a few months; and, in thus coming forward voluntarily at this time to relieve the public distress, when the Government is striving to put it down, the Bank has shown that its wrongs from the President and his party, cannot induce it to avenge itself upon the people, with whose welfare indeed, it is too intimately connected to take such a step.

Mr. White, the Whig candidate for Governor of Louisiana, has been elected over the Jackson candidate, Mr. Dawson, by a majority of 1633 votes. Garland, Johnson, and Ripley, all Whigs, have been elected to the House of Representatives in Congress.

TO THE REVEREND Messrs. Sparrow and McDonald.

The Members of THE FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY have learned with surprise and regret, that on the occasion of a late sermon, preached in one of the churches in this place, you two should have made (in substance) a deliberate attack upon our body. We have ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, who was in very bad health, preached that there were alarming appearances of sin and ungodliness in this community, of such portentous aspect, as to induce him, feeble as he was, to rise from his sick bed to warn and caution them, perhaps for the last time! That you declared (in effect) the renewal of our little Theatre, to be one of the most threatening and awful of these sinful indications! That you gave as a reason, why no christian, or moral man should attend a Theatre, that the actors were generally lewd and immoral, and the exhibitions profane and indecent. These sentiments were avowed by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, and formally adopted and endorsed by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, who had come out of his way, to join in unprovoked denunciation, personality, and insult towards neighbors, and neighbors sons.

It was gross personality, and most unmerited insult, to class us, or any of our body, with hiring actors: it was a most wanton injury to our feelings, and reputation, to attribute the crimes of a regular Theatre to ours, and to use against us the hackneyed, worn out arguments, which have been deservedly uttered against the licentious dramatists of Europe.

The most of us, have been raised either in Salisbury or its vicinity, and we doubt not but that you will both admit, by reputable parents. Those of us who have attained to the age of 21, have to live by our characters and honest pursuits. We have associated together with the innocent purpose of *amusing our friends and improving ourselves*. Not one of us ever thought of pocketing a cent by our theatrical pastimes: so far from it, we, by our bye-laws, have resolved that any excess over our expenditures is to be INVESTED IN THE EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN, IN THE BOROUGH OF SALISBURY.

Was it not, then, unjust in the extreme, to even speak of us in the same breath with the professional mercenaries of the stage?

We, therefore, most strenuously and resolutely, remonstrate against your directing public odium against us by denunciations in the pulpit: we have been all disposed to respect you personally, and we reverence your calling; and if we had done or said any thing wrong, a word of advice, or even reproof would not have been out of place, but properly received, and our parents and friends would have thanked you, at least for the motive, of any suggestion you might have thought it your duty to make, relative to this employment of our leisure moments. Your congregations could have had ample benefit from your private counsels in this matter. Where, then, was the necessity of this concerted, combined effort to expose us and wound our feelings?

We assure you, gentlemen, that we have undertaken this vindication with reluctance: we wish you success in your ministry while you confine it to its proper bounds: we wish that the Gospel of Christ may triumph over sin; we say, then, God speed you in your holy purposes! but we cannot consent tamely, that strangers should come here to our homes and firesides, and denounce us to our relations, friends, and neighbors, without our daring to raise a voice even to protest against the injustice.

It is a species of persecution against which we protest: and if the community in which we live do not feel with us indignation at this outrage on our rights as citizens, there is less of independence and liberality in it than we had supposed.

Read and ordered to be published.

THE SPIANS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FRANKLIN, JULY 10th, 1834.

The Unity and Franklin Temperance Society, met and held their fourth annual meeting, when, upon invitation, four Males and three Females, came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Society.—After the usual business of the day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by J. Fraley, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A great many of the most able and judicious Physicians, have given as their opinion, that Ardent Spirit as a drink, is not useful or useful; that on the other hand, it is exceeding hurtful, being a frequent cause of disease, and death; and often rendering disease that arise from other causes, more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination; and that the entire disuse of it, would greatly promote the health, the virtue, and comfort of the community. Therefore,

Resolved, That all the Physicians of the County of Rowan, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to examine this subject, and give the result of their inquiries, with regard to the nature of Ardent Spirits, in its effects on the human system, to the public, to state explicitly, whether in their opinion, the entire disuse of it as a beverage, would not promote the welfare of mankind.

Resolved, Believing that it would greatly promote the Temperance cause, in the County, if the Rowan Society would hold regular meetings, and invite Delegates from all the Societies in the County to meet with them occasionally.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Rowan Temperance Society, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to hold a meeting sometime in August, at such an hour as to enable Delegates from a distance to attend. And should they hold said meeting, it is requested that they will inform all the societies in the County, and request them to send Delegates and report the state of their respective societies.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be given to all the Candidates at the last election, for the laudable and praiseworthy example they set, in abandoning the evil and pernicious practice of treating, at and before the election.

Resolved further, That the Candidates for office at the next election, be requested to follow their noble example, and that they go one step further, and abandon the old and evil practice of treating the day after the election.

Resolved further, That the Editors of Salisbury, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. The Society then adjourned to meet at the School House, known by the name of New Hope, on the fourth Saturday of August next.

JOHN FRALEY, Secretary.

Blank Seire Facias

Just Printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
STANDARD NORTH CAROLINA,
LITTONS OFFICE,
County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
JULY SUMMER, 1834.

The Grand Jurors, for the County aforesaid, Present to the serious consideration of their fellow-citizens of the State,

That our present Constitution is grossly unequal, unjust, and incompatible with every principle of Republicanism.

That petitions and memorials, praying for a redress of grievances, have at different times been presented to the Representatives of the People in the General Assembly.

That at the last election, thirty thousand of the qualified voters of the State voted that the "Constitution ought to be Amended," and that only two thousand voted against it.

That the voice of the People, thus clearly expressed by a majority of fifteen to one, of the persons actually voting, and nearly two-thirds of all the persons entitled to vote, was formally made known to the last Legislature, and that the wishes and instructions of a majority of the People thus manifested, were wilfully unattended to, and disobeyed.

We request the Worshipful Court, now sitting, to cause this presentment to be duly certified by the Clerk, and transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor of this State, to be laid before the next Legislature. In behalf of the free men of this County, we suggest to the citizens of those Counties oppressed by the inequality of the present Constitution, the propriety of bringing this subject to the attention of the next Legislature and of the People by similar presentments; and if the instructions of the People are again unattended to and disobeyed—if the People petition, vote, and present, through their Grand Jurors, in vain—it will then be time for freemen to decide whether they are not called upon to take the matter into their own hands, and redress their grievances as freemen should and as freemen can.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 26th day of July, 1834.

RICHARD PROCTOR, Foreman.
JOHN KELLION, GEORGE SHOOK,
JAMES HARWELL, HENRY BEANICK,
THOMAS BEATTY, THOMAS WILSON,
ALEXANDER WEIR, HENRY KISTLER,
AMOS ROBERSON, JOHN FRY,
JACOB FRY, JOHN CARPENTER,
DANIEL HUFFMAN, DAVID SETTLEMAYER,
I. Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said county of Lincoln, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the original. By order of the Court.
M. W. ABERNATHY, Clerk.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

Near Germantown, on the 3d inst., DUNCAN CAR-MICHAEL, a revolutionary soldier, aged 82 years. At his residence, in Berry County, on the 14th ult. Mr. Wm. M. BURCH, aged 76 years. Mr. Burch was a Soldier in the Revolution, and in several principal engagements with the British army.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF MURPHY & MOSS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM MURPHY,
JOHN B. MOSS.
Salisbury, July 1, 1834.

To My Customers.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Entire Stock of GOODS of Murphy & Moss, will continue to sell Goods as usual, at the old stand. He invites all those indebted to call and settle, as the said accounts must positively be closed in a short time.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
Salisbury, August 2, 1834—3t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.
Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va.
August 2nd, 1834—3t.

Cotton-Gin Manufactory, IN SALISBURY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, Six New Cotton-Gins, Made on a New and Superior Plan.

The Saws are made of Steel Plate—the ribs are also made of Steel. The materials and the WORKMANSHIP are warranted to be as good as any in the United States.

The Subscriber will constantly keep on hand a supply of these articles; and will make them to order, at short notice, when such as he may have on hand do not suit those who wish to purchase.

HE WILL ALSO FILL ORDERS FOR Spinning Machines,

Which will always be furnished in the best style, and on short notice.

The Subscriber will REPAIR all kinds of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily. His prices for all his articles are reasonable, and payments will be made easy to purchasers.

E. P. MITCHELL,
Opposite Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

The Subscriber would be glad to receive Two Apprentices to the above business.—He requests that they be about 15 or 16 years old, healthy, active, and recommended to be of good morals and disposition. He would much prefer to take such as evince a turn for mechanical ingenuity.

E. P. M.
Salisbury, July 26, 1834.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT, in these months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear, for the renewal of Certificates for four Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Francis Locke. Such certificates never having been in my possession, it is doubtful whether they were ever issued; if issued, they were lost or mislaid previous to the handling of his papers by me.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.

Twenty Dollars Reward!

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Thomas's Ferry, York District, South Carolina, on Monday the 21st of July last, a NEGRO BOY named FRED; rather yellow complexioned, though not a mulatto; about thirty years of age; five feet five or six inches high; very stout built; hollow feet; his left eye a little smaller than the right. He ran off once before, (about three years ago,) and some person, in attempting to take him, shot him; and he now carries the marks of the ball, which entered just below the right shoulder-blade, and lodged under the skin, two inches below the right breast, where it was cut out. Fred speaks plain and sensible, and has an open countenance, and two large front teeth. His back is pretty well marked with the switch. He is doubtless striving to get to a free State, either Ohio or some of the Northern States. He wore of a new pair of cotton pantaloons—a new shirt, and old vest; he took no hat with him, to my knowledge, but stole a pair of shoes and some other clothing; and also a razor and a dirk.

There also ran away with him a NEGRO BOY named TOM, belonging to Tho's. B. Hoover, of Yorkville, South Carolina. Mr. Hoover purchased Tom from James Carothers, a neighbor of mine, last March. He is about twenty-five years of age, and about five feet ten or eleven inches high; a trim, well made, likely fellow; very black; walks and speaks quick; has a sharp penetrating eye, and frequently makes use of the phrase "says me," or "says I." He can read a little, but cannot write to my knowledge.

The above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of Fred to me, on my plantation, if apprehended out of York District; and the same for Tom, delivered to Mr. Hoover in Yorkville; or TEN DOLLARS for the confinement of either, in any jail, with information directed to me at Yorkville, South Carolina, care of F. H. Simril; or TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of each, if taken in York District. They will, perhaps, undertake to pass by different names, or probably have obtained free passes.

JAMES SIMRIL, Senr.

York Dist., S. C., Aug. 7, 1833.—3t.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose for PUBLIC SALE, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, on the 22d day of August, all the Personal Property of the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Reid, deceased, consisting of a family of first rate Negroes; ONE MAN, A WOMAN, and FOUR CHILDREN; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Mare and some Cattle.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are notified to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Administrator.

August 2nd, 1834.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Mount Lebanon, DAVIDSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, On the 1st day of July, 1834.

B—James Barnhill.
L—G. H. Lee.
W. STOUT, P. M.

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz: For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar. For making Vests, 75 cents to 87 1/2 cts. For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar.

SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4t

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He claims himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834.

Second-Hand Sulky For Sale.

A second-hand Northern made SULKY will be disposed of on very accommodating terms.

Apply at the Western Carolinian Office.

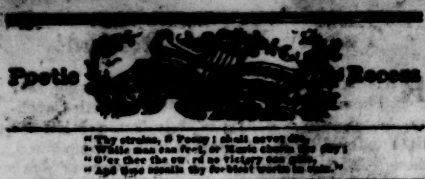
Salisbury, July 26, 1834.

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have succeeded the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every Wednesday, and Friday morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who wish, the best of the very best Beef, not surpassed by any in the State for its quality. They respectfully solicit a trial of their beef, being satisfied that their customers will find it to be the means of securing to them a great deal of public patronage. They will sell on reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. HAYES, &c.

Salisbury, July 12, 1834.



SATURDAY EVENING.

The week is past, the sabbath dawn comes on;
Rest—rest in peace—thy daily fall is done;
And standing, as thou standest on the brink
Of a new scene of being, calmly think
Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be,
As one that trembles on a steeply
For, sure now as this closing week is past,
So sure advancing time will close my last;
Sure as to-morrow, shall the awful light
Of the eternal morning fall my sight.
Spirit of God! on this week's verge I stand,
Tracing the guiding influence of thy hand;
That hand which leads me gently, kindly still
Up life's dark, stony, thorny, thorny hill;
Thou in every storm hast sheltered me
Beneath the wing of thy benignity.
A thousand graves my footsteps circumvent,
And I exist—thy mercy's monument!
A thousand wreaths upon the bed of pain;
I live—and pleasure flows through every vein.
Woe, o'er a thousand wretches, waves her wand;
I, encircled by ten thousand mercies, stand.
How can I praise thee, Father! how express
My debt of reverence and of thankfulness!
A debt that no intelligence can count,
While every moment swells the vast amount.
For the week's duties, thou hast given me strength,
And brought me to its peaceful close at length.
And here my grateful bosom would raise
A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

THEY TELL ME LIFE, &c.

They tell me life is like a dream, a bright, brief dream
And o'er;
They tell me life is like a stream, that seeks the ocean
shore;
They tell me life is like a flower, that blooms but to
decay;
If so, then life is only death, in holiday array!
But ah! I cannot think thy brow, my beautiful and
bright,
Is but the seat where death enthroned, feeds on thine
eye of light;
Nor can I think that thy dear cheek, so rosy and
blush,
Is damasked only to attract the despot of the tomb.
For have not on thy brow, my love, my fond lips oft
been pressed?
And have I not in rapture oft reclined upon thy breast?
And ah! how often have thy lips to thy betrothed's flown!
They taught not of death, my love, I felt them but mine
own!
Out on the withering thought that dooms such lustre
to the grave!
I say 'tis false, for unto me, Heaven all thy beauty gave:
Away! away! I give to death, to despot death, the lie,
For God himself in love has said, "the virtuous never
die."

From the American Encyclopedia.

LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

GILBERT MOTIER LAFAYETTE was born at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, September 6th, 1757, was educated in the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris, placed at Court as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and at the age of 17 was married to the grand daughter of the Duke of Noailles. It was under those circumstances that the young Marquis de Lafayette entered upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connexions, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly, for America, in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, April 25, being then 19 years old.—The state of this country, it is well known, was, at that time most gloomy; a feeble army without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy; the Government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country, by his arrival, was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for success and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in the Continental Army, but declined it: he raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the Commander-in-Chief, and soon gained his full affection and confidence. He was appointed Major-General in July, and in September was wounded at Brandywine.—He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1788; and, after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston, in 1779, for France, where it was thought he could assist the cause more effectually, at least for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America, about the same time, was, by his personal exertions, made effective in our favor, and he returned to America with the intelligence that a French force would soon be sent to this country. Immediately on his arrival he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2,000 men, which he clothed and equipped, in part, at his own expense. His forced marches to Virginia, in December 1780; his raising 2,000 men at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the wants of his troops; his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of Generalship with Cornwallis, who asserted that "the boy could not escape him;" the siege of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt—were proofs of his devotion to American Independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France, for that purpose. Congress, which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, (November 23, 1781,) in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desire the American Ministers to confer with him in their negotiations. In France, a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest honors of public admiration. Still, he urged that his Government the necessity of negotiating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in procuring orders to this effect. On his arrival in America, he found 40 ships, with 30,000 men ready to follow him to America, had not peace been declared unnecessary. A letter from him commended the first intelligence of that event to Congress.

He received pressing invitations, however, to re-visit the country. Washington, in particular, urged it strongly, and for the third time, Lafayette landed in the U. States, August 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mount Vernon, he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and delight.—Previous to his return to France, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each State, "to take leave of him on behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity." After his return he was engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to effect the abolition of slavery. In the assembly of the notables in 1787, he proposed the suppression of lettres de cachet, and of the state prisons, the emancipation of the Protestants, and the convocation of the representatives of the nation. When asked by the Count D'Artois, (since Charles X.) if he demanded the states-general, he replied "Yes, and something better."—Being elected a member of the states-general, which took the name of National Assembly, (1789,) he proposed a declaration of rights, and the decree providing for the responsibility of the officers of the crown. Two days after the attack on the Bastille, he was appointed (July 15) commander in chief of the National Guards of Paris. The Court and National Assembly were still at Versailles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in sign of opposition, a blue and red cockade, (being the colors of the city of Paris.) July 26, Lafayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tricolor should go round the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles, (October 5 and 6,) the National Guards claimed to be led thither. Lafayette refused to comply with their demand, until having received colors in the afternoon, he set off, and arrived at 10 o'clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior posts of the chateau might be committed to him; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the National Guards. This was the night on which the assassins murdered two of the Queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when Lafayette at the head of the National troops, put an end to the disorder, and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to Paris. On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Bailly, then Mayor of Paris, the opposing club of Feuillants. January 20, 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which he renounced his own, and has never since resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarchy, which was the object of his wishes, was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by the king of the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 National Guard, Lafayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the dangerous power of constable of France, or generalissimo of the National Guards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and defended the King from popular violence, he resigned all command, and retired to his estates. The first coalition against France, (1792,) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of the three Major Generals in command of the French armies, he established discipline, and defeated the enemy at Philippeville, Mulhouse, and Pirmasens, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his own country. Lafayette openly denounced the terrible Jacobins, in his letter of June 16, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution under the mask of popular leaders were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly, to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the Mountain had already overthrown the constitution and nothing could be effected. Lafayette then offered to conduct the King and his family to Compiegne. This proffer being declined he returned to the army, which he endeavored to rally round the constitution. June 30, he was burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal, and August 5, was accused of treason before the assembly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but finding himself unsupported by the soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge on some neutral ground. Some persons have charged General Lafayette with a want of firmness at this period; but it is without a full understanding of the situation of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home, knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the contest with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies, with whom he felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria. He was carried with great secrecy to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not even able to discover the place of his confinement until late in 1794. An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison by Dr. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, (now Col. Huger, of Charleston, S. C.) His wife and daughters, however, succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained with him nearly two years, till his release. Washington had written directly to the Emperor of Austria on his behalf, without effect; but after the memorable campaign of Bonaparte, in Italy, the French government required that the prisoners at Olmutz should be released, which was done, August 25, 1797, after a negotiation that lasted three months.

Refusing to take any part in the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, or the 18th Brumaire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and declining the dignity of Senator which was offered him by Bonaparte, he gave his vote against the consulate for life, and taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he perceived that their principles of government were not such as France required, and he did not therefore leave his retirement. The 20th of March, 1815, saw Napoleon again on the imperial throne, and endeavoring to conciliate the nation by the profession of liberal principles. Lafayette refused, though urged, through the mediation of Joseph, to see Napoleon, protested against the acte additionel of April 22, and declined the peerage offered him by the

Emperor, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow citizens called him. He first saw Napoleon at the opening of the chambers of the Emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he did not respond; but, although he would take no part in the projects of Napoleon, he gave his vote for all necessary supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of Frenchmen to defend their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was understood that it was determined to dissolve the house of representatives and establish a dictatorship. Two of his counselors informed Lafayette, that, in two hours, the representative body would cease to exist. Immediately on the opening of the session, he ascended the throne, and addressed the house as follows: "When, for the first time, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which all the old friends of liberty still will recognize, it is to speak of the danger of the country, which you only can save.—This, then, is the moment for us to rally round the old tricolor standard, the standard of 89, of liberty, of equality, of public order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the house declare itself in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason, that whoever should make such an attempt, should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening, Napoleon sent Lucien to the house to make one more effort in his favor.—Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the Emperor. At these words, Lafayette rose in his place, and, addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed, "Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor?—Through the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia; over fifty fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly; and it is for this we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." This appeal had such an effect on the assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in committee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation, General Lafayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the Emperor to demand his abdication. The arch-chancellor refused to put the motion; but the Emperor sent in his abdication the next morning, (June 22.) A provisional government was formed, and Lafayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return, he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and, a few days after, (July 8,) the doors of the representatives' chamber were closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. Lafayette conducted a number of the members to the house of Lanjuinais, the President, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. Lafayette now retired once more to La Grange, where he remained till 1818, when he was chosen member of Deputies. Here he continued to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exception, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of personal liberty, &c., and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter.

In June, 1824, he landed at New York, on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the President, and was received in every part of the country, with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed by the popular voice, "the guest of the nation," and his presence was everywhere the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the 24 states of the Union in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to forget their dissensions, in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the doings and sufferings of their fathers. Having celebrated, at Bunker's hill, the anniversary of the first conflict of the revolution, and at Yorktown, that of its closing scene, in which he himself had borne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four Presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the President in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate named in compliment to him, the Brandywine, September 7, 1815, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peaceably assembled to make demonstrations of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the gendarmerie. In December following, the Congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American revolution." The grant of money was in the shape of stock, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable December 31, 1834. In August 1827, he attended the obsequies of Mamel, over whose body he pronounced an eulogy. In November, 1827, the chamber of deputies was dissolved. Lafayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830, he travelled, to Lyons, &c., and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conduct of the ministers towards him, and an alarming symptom to the despotic government. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed General-in-chief of the National Guards of Paris, and though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest service. To the Americans, Lafayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last visit, almost like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French, he is a man of the early days of their revolution—a man, moreover, who has never changed side or principle. His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who do not allow him the possession of first rate talents. When the National Guards were established throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander-in-chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. August 17, he was made marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been, for some time, great, but whether his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities (a few days after the adoption of the new charter, he declared himself against hereditary peerage, and repeatedly called himself a pupil of the American school,) or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, in his resignation in December 1830, which was accepted, and Count Lobau appointed chief of the National Guards of Paris. Lafayette declared from the tribune, that he had acted thus in consequence of the distrust which the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occasion, he also expressed his dis-

approbation of the new law of election.—Shortly before his resignation, he exerted himself most praiseworthy to maintain order during the trial of the ex-ministers. The Poles lately made him first grandeur of the Polish national guards. We are unable to state what were Lafayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though, undoubtedly, in the abstract, he preferred a republic.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.
WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates. JOHN I. SHAVER. Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up. THOS. L. COWAN, SAM'L REEVES, WM. H. HORAH, Commissioners. Salisbury, June 7, 1834.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY. The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal. P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW. Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dispeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box. The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives. It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

State of North Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834. William Grey and others, vs. James Grey and others. Petition for sale and distribution of real estate. IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Grey, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of IredeLL, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next...then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and the prayer thereof be granted. JOHN MUSHAT, c. & m. e. July 12, 1834.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, fashionable, and durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general. He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person. Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

Blank Seire Facias Just Printed and for sale at the Carolinian Office.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash. All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte. He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person. All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to. ROBERT HUIE. Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker, BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE. A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street. Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months! And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

Current Prices of Product, &c.

AT SALISBURY...July 30.			
Bacon, . . .	12 1/2	Molasses, . . .	50
Brandy, apple, . . .	40 1/2	Onions, . . .	8 1/2
Butter, . . .	45 1/2	Oats, . . .	40
Cotton, in seed, . . .	24	Rye, . . .	75
Corn, . . .	10 1/2	Sugar, brown, . . .	10 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	16 1/2	Wheat, . . .	112 1/2
Feathers, . . .	30	Whiskey, . . .	45 1/2
Flour, (scarce) . . .	650 1/2	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	80 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	45 1/2
Lined Oil, per gallon, \$1 1/2			
AT FAYETTEVILLE...July 22.			
Bacon, . . .	9 1/2	Molasses, . . .	44 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . .	55 1/2	Onions, . . .	32 1/2
Butter, . . .	45 1/2	Oats, . . .	6 1/2
Beeswax, . . .	17 1/2	Sugar, brown, . . .	7 1/2
Coffee, . . .	12 1/2	Wheat, . . .	112 1/2
Corn, . . .	10 1/2	Whiskey, . . .	45 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	16 1/2	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	80 1/2
Feathers, . . .	30	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	45 1/2
AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 24.			
Bacon, . . .	10 1/2	Molasses, . . .	125
Brandy, peach, . . .	55 1/2	Onions, . . .	40 1/2
Butter, . . .	45 1/2	Oats, . . .	7 1/2
Beeswax, . . .	17 1/2	Sugar, brown, . . .	10 1/2
Coffee, . . .	12 1/2	Wheat, . . .	112 1/2
Corn, . . .	10 1/2	Whiskey, . . .	45 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	16 1/2	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	80 1/2
Feathers, . . .	30	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	45 1/2
AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 23.			
Bacon, . . .	11 1/2	Molasses, . . .	10 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . .	55 1/2	Onions, . . .	45 1/2
Butter, . . .	45 1/2	Oats, . . .	6 1/2
Beeswax, . . .	17 1/2	Sugar, brown, . . .	10 1/2
Coffee, . . .	12 1/2	Wheat, . . .	112 1/2
Corn, . . .	10 1/2	Whiskey, . . .	45 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	16 1/2	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	80 1/2
Feathers, . . .	30	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	45 1/2
AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...July 26.			
Bacon, . . .	12 1/2	Molasses, . . .	600 1/2
Brandy, peach, . . .	45 1/2	Onions, . . .	900 1/2
Butter, . . .	45 1/2	Oats, . . .	60 1/2
Beeswax, . . .	17 1/2	Sugar, brown, . . .	12 1/2
Coffee, . . .	12 1/2	Wheat, . . .	10 1/2
Corn, . . .	10 1/2	Whiskey, . . .	35 1/2
Flaxseed, . . .	16 1/2	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	125 1/2
Feathers, . . .	30	Wheat, (bushel) . . .	45 1/2

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. 1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months. 2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor. 3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement. 4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. 2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges. TO CORRESPONDENTS. 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.